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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

## HOUSE BILL NO. 583

## BY JUDICIARY, RULES AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

AN ACT RELATING TO FORCIBLE ENTRY AND UNLAWFUL DETAINER; AMENDING SECTION 6-303, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING WHEN A TENANT IS GUILTY OF AN UNLAWFUL DETAINER AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SEC-TION 6-304, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING HOW NOTICES MAY BE SERVED AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 6-310, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING WHAT SHALL BE STATED IN THE COMPLAINT IN A CERTAIN ACTION FOR POSSESSION; AMENDING SECTION 6-311, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING A CONTINUANCE IN A CERTAIN ACTION FOR POSSESSION; AMENDING SECTION 6-311A, IDAHO CODE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING THE RENDERING OF JUDGMENT BY A COURT; AMENDING SECTION 6-311C, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR AN ORDER OF RESTITUTION AND TO REVISE THE FORM; REPEALING SECTION 6-311E, IDAHO CODE, RELATING TO ACTION FOR DAMAGES, COMPLAINT AND SUMMONS; AMENDING SECTION 6-320, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CODE REFERENCE, TO REVISE PROVISIONS REGARDING WRITTEN NOTICE TO A LANDLORD AND TO PROVIDE THAT A TENANT SHALL NOT BE ENTITLED TO ANY REMEDIES IN CERTAIN INSTANCES; AMENDING SECTION 6-321, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE REFERENCE TO A SIGNED STATEMENT, TO PROVIDE PROCE-DURES FOR WHEN A LANDLORD FAILS TO RETURN A SECURITY DEPOSIT, TO PROVIDE REMEDIES FOR A TENANT, TO PROVIDE THAT A LANDLORD MAY STILL RECOVER OTHER DAMAGES AND TO PROVIDE THAT CERTAIN SECURITY DEPOSITS SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CERTAIN TRUST ACCOUNT; AMENDING SECTION 6-323, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE A CODE REFERENCE AND TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS; AMENDING SECTION 6-324, IDAHO CODE, TO REMOVE A PROVISION REGARDING TREBLE DAMAGES AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AMENDING CHAPTER 3, TITLE 6, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW SECTION 6-325, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR ABANDONMENT OF THE PREMISES IN CERTAIN INSTANCES; AND AMENDING CHAPTER 3, TITLE 6, IDAHO CODE, BY THE ADDITION OF A NEW

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 6-303, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

6-303. UNLAWFUL DETAINER DEFINED. A tenant of real property, for a term less than life, is quilty of an unlawful detainer:

SECTION 6-326, IDAHO CODE, TO PROVIDE FOR ABANDONED PERSONAL PROPERTY,

TO PROVIDE NOTICE, AND TO PROVIDE THAT A TENANT AND LANDLORD SHALL HAVE

CERTAIN RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING ABANDONED PERSONAL PROP-

(1-) When he continues in possession, in person or by subtenant, of the property, or any part thereof, after the expiration of the term for which it is let to him, without the permission of his landlord, or the successor in estate of his landlord, if any there be; but in case of a tenancy at will, it must first be terminated by notice, as prescribed in the civil code.

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- (2-) Where he continues in possession, in person or by subtenant, without permission of his landlord, or the successor in estate of his landlord, if any there be, after default in the payment of rent, or any other amounts due pursuant to the lease or agreement under which the property is held, and three (3) days' notice, in writing, requiring its payment, stating the amount which is due, or possession of the property, shall have been served upon him, and if there be a subtenant in actual occupation of the premises, also upon such subtenant. Such notice may be served at any time within one (1) year after the rent becomes due. In all cases of tenancy upon agricultural lands, where the tenant has held over and retained possession for more than sixty (60) days after the expiration of his term without any demand of possession or notice to quit by the landlord, or the successor in estate of his landlord, if any there be, he shall be deemed to be holding by permission of the landlord, or the successor in estate of his landlord, if any there be, and shall be entitled to hold under the terms of the lease for another full year, and shall not be guilty of an unlawful detainer during said year, and such holding over for the period aforesaid shall be taken and construed as a consent on the part of a tenant to hold for another year.
- (3-) Where he continues in possession in person, or by subtenants, after a neglect or failure to perform other conditions or covenants of the lease or agreement under which the property is held, including any covenant not to assign or sublet, than the one for payment of rent, and three (3) days' notice, in writing, requiring the performance of such conditions or covenants, or the possession of the property, shall have been served upon him, and if there be a subtenant in actual occupation of the premises, also upon such subtenant. Within three (3) days after the service of the notice, the tenant, or any subtenant in actual occupation of the premises, or any mortgagee of the term, or other person interested in its continuance, may perform the conditions or covenants of the lease, or pay the stipulated rent, as the case may be, and thereby save the lease from forfeiture: provided, if the covenants and conditions of the lease, violated by the lessee, can not cannot afterward be performed, then no notice, as last prescribed herein, need be given to said lessee or his subtenant demanding the performance of the violated covenant or conditions of the lease. A tenant may take proceedings similar to those prescribed in this chapter, to obtain possession of premises let to an undertenant, in case of his unlawful detention of the premises underlet to him.
- $\underline{(4-)}$  A tenant or subtenant, assigning or subletting, or committing waste upon, the demised premises contrary to the covenants of his lease, thereby terminates the lease, and the landlord, or his successor in estate, shall, upon service of three (3) days' notice to quit upon the person or persons in possession, be entitled to restitution of possession of such demised premises under the provisions of this chapter.
- (5-) If any person is, or has been, engaged in any unlawful business on or in the premises, commits a criminal act on the premises or is engaged in the unlawful delivery, production or use of a controlled substance on the premises of the leased property during the term for which the premises are let to the tenant after service of three (3) days' notice to quit upon the person or persons in possession. The landlord or his successor in estate shall be entitled to restitution of possession of such demised premises un-

<u>der the provisions of this chapter</u>. For purposes of this chapter, the terms "delivery," "production," and "controlled substance" shall be defined as set forth in section 37-2701, Idaho Code.

SECTION 2. That Section 6-304, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 6-304. SERVICE OF NOTICE. The notices required by the preceding section 6-303, Idaho Code, may be served either:
  - (1-) By delivering a copy to the tenant personally; or,

- (2-) If he be absent from his place of residence and from his usual place of business, by leaving a copy with some person of suitable age and discretion at either place, and sending a copy through the mail addressed to the tenant at his; or
- (3) If he be absent from his place of residence; or, if such from the place of residence and business can not be ascertained, or subject of the tenancy and a person of suitable age or discretion can not cannot be found there, then by affixing a copy in a conspicuous place on the property, and also delivering a copy to a person there residing, if such person can be found; and also sending a copy through the mail addressed to the tenant at the place where the property is situated.

Service upon a subtenant may be made in the same manner.

SECTION 3. That Section 6-310, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 6-310. ACTION FOR POSSESSION -- COMPLAINT -- SUMMONS. (1) In an unlawful detainer action exclusively for possession of a tract of land of five (5) acres or less for the nonpayment of rent, or on the grounds that a landlord has reasonable grounds to believe that any person is, or has been, engaged in the unlawful delivery, production or use of a controlled substance on the leased premises during the term for which the premises are let to the tenant, or in the event the tenant is a tenant at sufferance pursuant to subsection (11) of section 45-1506, Idaho Code, it is sufficient to state in the complaint:
  - (a) A description of the premises with convenient certainty;
  - (b) That the defendant is in possession of the premises;
  - (c) That the defendant entered upon the premises, holds the premises, and is in default of the payment of rent or that the landlord has reasonable grounds to believe that any person is, or has been, engaged in the unlawful delivery, production or use of a controlled substance on the leased premises during the term for which the premises are let to the tenant guilty of an unlawful detainer as defined in section 6-303, Idaho Code;
  - (d) That all notices required by law have been served upon the defendant in the required manner or no notice is required because the defendant is a tenant at sufferance pursuant to subsection (11) of section 45-1506(11), Idaho Code; and
  - (e) That the plaintiff is entitled to the possession of the premises.
- (2) Upon filing the complaint, a summons must be issued, served and returned as in other actions, provided, however, that at the time of issuance

of the summons, the court shall schedule a trial within twelve (12) days from the filing of the complaint, and the service of the summons, complaint and notice of trial setting on the defendant shall be not less than five (5) days before the day of trial appointed by the court.

- (3) In an action for possession against a defendant alleged to be occupying property as a result of forcible detainer, a property owner shall state in a verified complaint:
  - (a) A description of the premises with convenient certainty;
  - (b) That the defendant is in possession of the premises;

- (c) That the defendant entered upon the premises and holds the premises by means of forcible detainer;
- (d) That neither the property owner nor any agent thereof has ever entered into a lease or any other similar agreement with the defendant;
- (e) That all notices required by law have been served upon the defendant in the required manner; and
- (f) That the plaintiff is entitled to the possession of the premises.
- (4) Upon filing the complaint, a summons must be issued, served and returned as in other actions, provided, however, that at the time of issuance of the summons, the court shall schedule a trial within seventy-two (72) hours from the filing of the complaint, excluding weekends and official holidays. The service of the summons, complaint and notice of trial setting on the defendant shall be not less than twenty-four (24) hours before the time of trial appointed by the court.
- (5) If any property owner files an action for possession against a defendant alleged to be occupying the property as a result of forcible detainer when a landlord-tenant relationship existed with the defendant and/or in bad faith, said property owner shall be liable to the defendant for treble damages as enumerated in this chapter.
- SECTION 4. That Section 6-311, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 6-311. CONTINUANCE. In an <u>unlawful detainer</u> action <u>exclusively as</u> provided in section 6-310, Idaho Code, for possession of a tract of land of five (5) acres or less for the nonpayment of rent or if a landlord has alleged that the landlord has reasonable grounds to believe that any person, is or has been, engaged in the unlawful delivery, production, or use of a controlled substance during the term for which the premises are let to the tenant, or if the person is in possession of the property and is a tenant at sufferance pursuant to subsection (11) of section 45-1506, Idaho Code, no continuance shall be granted for a longer period than two (2) days unless the defendant applying therefor gives an undertaking to the adverse party with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the court, conditioned for the payment of the rent that may accrue if judgment is rendered against the defendant.
- SECTION 5. That Section 6-311A, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 6-311A. JUDGMENT ON TRIAL BY COURT. (1) In an <u>unlawful detainer</u> action exclusively for possession of a tract of land of five (5) acres or less <del>for</del>

 the nonpayment of rent or on the grounds that the landlord has reasonable grounds to believe that a person is, or has been, engaged in the unlawful delivery, production, or use of a controlled substance on the leased premises during the term for which the premises are let to the tenant, or for forcible detainer, or if the tenant is a tenant at sufferance pursuant to subsection (11) of section 45-1506, Idaho Code, the action shall be tried by the court without a jury. In an action for unlawful detainer in which the claim alleges an act that would be considered criminal under the laws of this state, the court need only determine that it is more likely than not that the alleged act occurred to award judgment for the plaintiff as provided in this section. If  $\tau$  after hearing the evidence the court concludes that the complaint is not true, it shall enter judgment against the plaintiff for costs and disbursements. If the court finds the complaint true or if judgment is rendered by default, it shall render an order of restitution and a general judgment against the defendant and in favor of the plaintiff for:

- (a) Rrestitution of the premises and the costs and disbursements of the action, which order shall direct the tenant to vacate the premises, remove the tenant's personal property and restore possession of the premises to the plaintiff, or be forcibly removed by a sheriff or constable within three (3) calendar days following service of the order; and
- (b) Damages resulting to the plaintiff from any of the following:
  - (i) Waste of the premises during the defendant's tenancy, if waste is alleged in the complaint and proved at trial;
  - (ii) The amounts due pursuant to the lease or agreement, if alleged in the complaint;
  - (iii) Treble damages as provided in section 6-317, Idaho Code;
  - (iv) The costs and disbursements of the action; and
  - (v) Reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party as provided in section 6-324, Idaho Code.
- (2) If the court finds the complaint true in part, it shall render judgment for the restitution of such part only, and the costs and disbursements shall be taxed as the court deems just and equitable. No provision of this law shall be construed to prevent the bringing of an a separate action for damages not yet awarded in proceedings, as provided in this section, or to prevent the plaintiff from amending the complaint for damages or applying by motion to the court to augment the judgment for damages to the premises if discovered after possession of the premises is restored to the plaintiff.
- SECTION 6. That Section 6-311C, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 6-311C. FORM ORDER OF EXECUTION RESTITUTION. An order of restitution may be served at the trial as provided by section 6-310, Idaho Code, if the defendant appears. If the defendant fails to appear, an order of restitution may be served by the plaintiff or an agent of the plaintiff by posting such in a conspicuous place on the premises subject to the order of restitution. The execution, should judgment order of restitution, should it be rendered, may be in the following form:

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1
    STATE OF IDAHO
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                    )
                        SS.
    County of ....
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                   )
    TO THE DEFENDANT OR SHERIFF OR ANY CONSTABLE OF THE COUNTY:
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        WHEREAS, a certain action for the possession of the following described
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    premises, to-wit:
     ......
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    lately tried before the above entitled court, wherein .... was plaintiff
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    and .... was defendant, judgment an order of restitution was rendered on the
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    .... day of ...., A.D., ...., that the plaintiff .... have restitution of
    the premises, and also that he recover the costs and disbursements in the sum
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    11
    the defendant's personal property, and restore possession of the premises to
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    the plaintiff, or be forcibly removed by a sheriff after three (3) calendar
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    days of service of this order.
        In the name of the State of Idaho, you are the sheriff is, therefore,
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    hereby commanded to cause the defendant and his goods and chattels to be
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    forthwith removed from the premises and the plaintiff is to have restitution
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    of the same. In the event the goods and chattels are not promptly removed
    thereafter by the defendant you are, the sheriff is authorized and empowered
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    to cause the same to be removed to a safe place for storage. You are also
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    commanded to levy on Plaintiff may elect to be delegated the responsibility
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    for storage of the goods and chattels of that shall be deemed abandoned by the
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    defendant, and pay the costs and disbursements, aforesaid, and all accruing
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    costs, and as provided in Section 6-326, Idaho Code. The sheriff is to make
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    legal service and due return of this writ.
25
        WITNESS My hand and official seal (if issued out of a court of record)
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    this .... day of ...., A.D., .....
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                                                Clerk of the District Court
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        SECTION 7. That Section 6-311E, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby
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    repealed.
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SECTION 8. That Section 6-320, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

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- 6-320. ACTION FOR DAMAGES AND SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE BY TENANT. (a) A tenant may file an action against a landlord for damages and specific performance for:
  - (1) Failure to provide reasonable waterproofing and weather protection of the premises;
  - (2) Failure to maintain in good working order electrical, plumbing, heating, ventilating, cooling, or sanitary facilities supplied by the landlord;
  - (3) Maintaining the premises in a manner hazardous to the health or safety of the tenant;
  - (4) Failure to return a security deposit as and when required by law as described in section 6-321, Idaho Code;

- (5) Breach of any term or provision of the lease or rental agreement materially affecting the health and safety of the tenant, whether explicitly or implicitly a part thereof; and
- (6) Failure to install approved smoke detectors in each dwelling unit, to include mobile homes, under the landlord's control. Upon commencement of a rental agreement, the landlord shall verify that smoke detectors have been installed and are in good working order in the dwelling unit. The tenant shall maintain the smoke detectors in good working order during the tenant's rental period. For purposes of this section, an approved smoke detector is a battery-operated device that is capable of detecting visible or invisible particles of combustion and that bears a label or other identification issued by an approved testing agency having a service for inspection of materials and workmanship at the factory during fabrication and assembly. If the landlord or the landlord's assignee fails to install working smoke detectors, the tenant may send written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the landlord or the landlord's assignee that if working smoke detectors are not installed within seventy-two (72) hours of receipt of the letter, the tenant may install smoke detectors and deduct the cost from the tenant's next month's rent. Smoke detectors purchased by the tenant and deducted from rent become the property of the landlord and shall not be removed from the premises.

Upon filing the complaint, a summons must be issued, served and returned as in other actions, provided, however, that in an action exclusively for specific performance, at the time of issuance of the summons, the court shall schedule a trial within twelve (12) days from the filing of the complaint, and the service of the summons, complaint and trial setting on the defendant shall be not less than five (5) days before the day of trial appointed by the court. If the plaintiff brings an action for damages under this section, or combines his action for damages with an action for specific performance, the early trial provision of this section shall not be applicable, and a summons must be issued returnable as in other cases upon filing the complaint.

- (b) In an action under this section, plaintiff, in his complaint, must set forth the facts on which he seeks to recover, describe the premises, and set forth any circumstances which may have accompanied the failure or breach by the landlord.
- (c) If, upon the trial, the verdict of the jury, or, if the case be tried without a jury, the finding of the court, be in favor of the plaintiff against the defendant, judgment shall be entered for the amount of the damages assessed. Judgment may also be entered requiring specific performance for any breach of agreement showing by the evidence, and for costs and disbursements.
- (d) Before a tenant shall have standing to file an action under this section, and except as provided in section 6-321, Idaho Code, he must give serve upon his landlord three (3) days written notice, listing each failure or breach upon which his action will be premised and written demand requiring performance or cure. If, within three (3) days after service of the notice, any listed failure or breach has not been performed or cured by the landlord, the tenant may proceed to commence an action for damages and specific performance. The notice shall:

(1) Describe the deficient condition;

- (2) State that the landlord has three (3) calendar days to commence remedial action to correct the condition;
- (3) Provide the landlord permission to enter the rental unit to make corrective action; and
- (4) State that the tenant will file a complaint for specific performance or lease termination in the event the landlord does not commence remedial action within three (3) calendar days of service of the notice.
- (e) A tenant is not entitled to any remedies under this section if the tenant is not in compliance with all requirements of the lease agreement including, but not limited to, all payments required by the lease and any other material terms of the lease agreement. A tenant is further not entitled to any remedies under this section if the tenant intentionally or negligently caused the deficient condition or if the tenant unreasonably denies access to, refuses entry to, or withholds consent to enter the rental unit to the landlord, agent or manager for purposes of inspecting the deficient condition or making repairs to the rental unit.
- $\underline{\text{(f)}}$  The provisions of this section shall not apply to tracts of land of five (5) acres or more used for agricultural purposes.
- SECTION 9. That Section 6-321, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 6-321. SECURITY DEPOSITS. (1) Amounts deposited by a tenant with a landlord for any purpose other than the payment of rent shall be deemed security deposits. Upon termination of a lease or rental agreement and surrender of the premises by the tenant, all amounts held by the landlord as a security deposit shall be refunded to the tenant, except amounts necessary to cover the contingencies specified in the deposit arrangement. The landlord shall not retain any part of a security deposit to cover normal wear and tear. "Normal wear and tear" means that deterioration which occurs based upon the use for which the rental unit is intended and without negligence, carelessness, accident, or misuse or abuse of the premises or contents by the tenant or members of his household, or their invitees or guests.

Refunds shall be made within twenty-one (21) days if no time is fixed by agreement, and in any event, within thirty (30) days after surrender of the premises by the tenant. Any refunds in an amount less than the full amount deposited by the tenant shall be accompanied by a signed statement itemizing the amounts lawfully retained by the landlord, the purpose for the amounts retained, and a detailed list of expenditures made from the deposit.

If security deposits have been made as to a particular rental or lease property, and the property changes ownership during a tenancy, the new owner shall be liable for refund of the deposits.

- (2) If a landlord or the landlord's agent fails to comply with the requirements described in subsection (1) of this section, the tenant may serve the landlord or the landlord's agent, in accordance with section 6-323, Idaho Code, a notice that:
  - (a) States the names of the parties to the rental agreement;
  - (b) Describes in detail how the landlord has failed to comply with the requirements in subsection (1) of this section; and

- (c) Includes the address where the landlord or landlord's agent may send the items described in subsection (1) of this section.
- (3) Within five (5) business days after the day on which the notice described in subsection (2) of this section is served, the landlord or the landlord's agent shall comply with the requirements described in subsection (1) of this section.
- (4) If, after five (5) business days following service of the notice described in subsection (2) of this section is served, the landlord or the landlord's agent fails to comply with the requirements described in subsection (1) of this section, the renter may file an action in the appropriate court to enforce compliance with the provisions of this section pursuant to section 6-320, Idaho Code, and may recover from the landlord:
  - (a) The full security deposit; and

- (b) A civil penalty of one hundred dollars (\$100).
- (5) Nothing in this section shall preclude a landlord or a tenant from recovering other damages to which the landlord or tenant is entitled.
- (6) A security deposit for a residential rental premises that is managed by a third-party manager for a landlord shall be maintained in a trust account at a federally insured financial institution. Such trust account shall be maintained separate from the third-party agent's operating account. The requirements of this subsection shall not apply to a property owner, managers who have common members or principals of the property owner entity, a real estate licensee or a nonprofit business organization as established under chapter 30, title 30, Idaho Code.
- SECTION 10. That Section 6-323, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 6-323. SERVICE OF NOTICE TO LANDLORD. The notice required by sections 6-320 (d) and 6-321, Idaho Code, shall be served either:
  - (1) By delivering a copy to the landlord or his agent personally; or
- (2) If the landlord or his agent is absent from his usual place of business, by leaving a copy with an employee at the usual place of business of the landlord or his agent; or
- (3) By sending a copy of the notice to the landlord or his agent by United States Ppostal Service certified mail, return receipt requested.
- SECTION 11. That Section 6-324, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:
- 6-324. ATTORNEY FEES. In any action brought under the provisions of this chapter, except in those cases where treble damages are awarded, the prevailing party shall be entitled to an award of attorney fees. For attorney fees to be awarded in cases requiring the three (3) days' notice as set forth in section 6-303 (2-), Idaho Code, it shall be necessary that the three (3) days' notice advise the tenant that attorney fees shall be awarded to the prevailing party.
- SECTION 12. That Chapter 3, Title 6, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a <u>NEW SECTION</u>, to be known and designated as Section 6-325, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:

- 6-325. ABANDONMENT. Unless otherwise provided for in contract, abandonment shall be presumed in either of the following situations:
- (1) The tenant has not notified the landlord that he will be absent from the premises, the tenant fails to pay rent within fifteen (15) days after the due date, and there is no reasonable evidence other than the presence of the tenant's personal property that the tenant is occupying the premises; or
- (2) The tenant has not notified the landlord that he will be absent from the premises, the tenant fails to pay rent when due, the tenant's personal property has been removed from the dwelling unit, and there is no reasonable evidence that the tenant is occupying the premises.
- SECTION 13. That Chapter 3, Title 6, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended by the addition thereto of a  $\underline{\text{NEW SECTION}}$ , to be known and designated as Section 6-326, Idaho Code, and to read as follows:
- 6-326. ABANDONED PERSONAL PROPERTY. (1) Unless otherwise provided for in contract, in the event of abandonment, or after possession of a rental premises is restored to a landlord pursuant to an order of restitution, and the tenant left personal property on the premises, the landlord is entitled to remove the property from the premises, store it for the tenant and recover actual or reasonable moving and storage costs from the tenant.
- (2) The landlord shall post a copy of a notice in a conspicuous place that the property is considered abandoned.
- (3) The tenant may retrieve the property within fifteen (15) calendar days from the date of the notice if the tenant tenders payment of all costs of inventory, moving and storage to the landlord.
- (4) If the property has been in storage for at least fifteen (15) calendar days and the tenant has failed to recover the property after notice was posted and pay reasonable costs associated with the inventory, storage and removal, the landlord may:
  - (a) Sell the property and apply the proceeds toward any amount the tenant owes; or
  - (b) Donate the property to charity if the donation is a commercially reasonable alternative.
- (5) A tenant may claim abandoned personal property within fifteen (15) calendar days after the notice described in subsection (2) of this section upon payment of costs, inventory, moving and storage. A landlord shall not be liable for the loss of abandoned personal property if the abandoned property is stored for fifteen (15) days in accordance with this section and the tenant does not claim the property and pay inventory, moving and storage costs during that fifteen (15) days.
- (6) A tenant has no recourse for damage or loss if the tenant fails to recover any abandoned personal property as required in this section.
- (7) Nothing contained in this section shall be in derogation of or alter a landlord's rights to a lessor's lien or any other contractual liens or rights.
- (8) A landlord is not required to store the following abandoned personal property:
  - (a) Chemicals, pests, potentially dangerous or other hazardous materials;
  - (b) Animals of any kind;

- (c) Gas, fireworks, combustibles, or any item considered to be hazardous or explosive; or
- (d) Garbage, perishable items, plants or items that when placed in storage might create a hazardous condition or a pest-control issue.
- (9) Items listed in subsection (8) of this section may be properly disposed of by the landlord immediately upon determination of abandonment. A tenant may not recover for disposal of abandoned items listed in subsection (8) of this section.